

In our previous numbers, under this head, we have sought only to show that Oxford and its citizens have a deep and direct pecuniary interest in the success and prosperity of the University of Mississippi. Mere pecuniary considerations, however, should not alone be taken into the account by our community when they proceed to estimate the actual value, to themselves, of those advantages which they either enjoy, at the present time, or may hereafter promise to themselves, in consequence of the fact that the University has been established in our midst; for there are things which no amount of money can command, and for the absence of which not all the wealth of the Indies would be an adequate compensation. Comparatively speaking, the University is, as yet, in its infancy; but its proportions are those of a young giant. Intelligent strangers, who visit its halls and make themselves acquainted with the facilities it possesses for its work of imparting instruction, are struck with astonishment when they learn how recently it was instituted—that the present, in fact, is but its thirteenth session. Young as it is, however, it has already attained a degree of prosperity, and of popularity, which, doubtless, will enable it, through its own energies, to triumph over any obstacles that may hereafter be found in its path, and to proceed, both surely and rapidly, in the race of improvement, until it may proudly challenge a comparison of its merits with those of any seat of learning in our own or other lands. Should the present political troubles result in a severance of the existing relations between the South and the North, the University has nothing to fear on that account. A war, of course, would temporarily diminish the attendance of students; but wars do not last forever; and, upon the return of peace, a flood-tide of patronage would set in towards the University, and do much to fill its coffers, while the State would liberally supply the additional means required to place it upon such a foundation as would leave our citizens without an excuse for sending their sons abroad to be educated. Side by side, with the increase of wealth which Oxford may expect to derive from her participation in the advancement of the University, there will go on, silently, it is true, but certainly, a steady improvement in the tone and standard of society in Oxford. To those who know Oxford fifteen years ago, it is apparent that some powerfully mediating influences must have been operating, in the mean time, upon the social elements that still remain among us; and, to our mind, it is clear that those influences have proceeded, to a greater extent, from the University, than from all other sources combined. Without ascribing to every occupant of a Professor's chair in the institution has been, or will be, a Solomon, it may be, at least, be assumed that the Trustees, as they have done, will always endeavor to secure the services of gentlemen who are eminent for learning and ability in their several specialties, and that, as a general remark, it will continue to be true, that the corps of instructors at the University, with their families, will constitute, as they have done, important and valuable additions to the social wealth of Oxford. It is needless to enlarge upon this topic. The suggestion is laid before our readers, and they can extend, elaborate, and improve upon it, at their leisure.

We do not suppose, however, that the social improvement, of which we have been speaking, has been, or will be, by any means exclusively attributable to the personal influence of the Professors alone; though that influence must be, in the nature of things, a potent one. The students mingle largely in the society of the town, and exercise, upon the young of both sexes, an influence, which, in itself, is of inestimable value to their associates. Students talk, to young ladies, of the books they have read, and of the studies they are pursuing; and the young ladies, wishing to interest their visitors by demonstrating their own knowledge and appreciation of such subjects, are thus induced to bestow upon the cultivation and improvement of their minds much of that time, which, under other circumstances, might have been sacrificed to dress, or "killed" by some other, and equally idle, feminine instrumentality. Oxford, indeed, may point, with a just degree of pride, to the galaxy of young women that has grown up here, and in our vicinity, within the last ten or twelve years. Being still a bachelor, we dare not affirm that their equals are no where to be found; but we trust that somebody will allow us to express our belief that they cannot be elsewhere excelled, in all that most highly exalts, adorns, and refines the female character. We believe, however, that the one, chief, and controlling cause of the remarkable and unusual degree of intelligence and attractiveness on the part of the young women we have alluded to, is to be found in the fact of their association with the students of the University. An influence, not less salutary, is unconsciously exercised by the student body upon the young men of the town and county, who, to some extent, are led, by the same impulse which more powerfully affects the other sex, as has been stated, to seek that knowledge, from books, which will enable them to compete on unequal terms, with those who come here as students. Young men, and their parents, are, in many instances, without being consciously aware of the fact, so affected by the influence which pervades the entire community in which a great seat of learning is placed, that the former become, themselves, the recipients of an academic education, which, had their lot been cast elsewhere, they might never have thought of acquiring. Let any old citizen of Oxford reckon up the number of young men, belonging to the town and neighborhood, who have them, with great eloquence, the more concili-

studied in the University since it was first established, and who, for the most part, if they had lived in other counties, would never, in all probability, have enjoyed those educational advantages which have rendered them, as members of society, so infinitely more useful and valuable than they would otherwise have been. Let the long list of such young men be carefully counted over; let our previous observations, in this article, be borne in mind; and then let it be said, if such is the belief of him who has attentively considered the whole subject, that Oxford has not an interest, higher and deeper than any that can be measured by a pecuniary standard, in the welfare of the University of Mississippi.

1775 and 1860.

It was declared, by the wisest of monarchs and of men, that "the thing that hath been is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun." Nevertheless, the world, for thousands of years, has been deluded, day by day, into the belief that cart-loads of ancient rubbish, exhumed from the charnel-houses of the Past, were veritable and valuable novelties; and, not infrequently, the same old things, which, in one generation, are brought forward as "learned," reappear, in the next, accompanied by a stouter claim to immediate recency of origin. History, in many cases, exposes the falsity of these pretensions; but, inasmuch as all that has taken place in the past has not been recorded, and few men have the inclination, the leisure, and the means, to make themselves acquainted with the recorded facts of history, an extensive field is still afforded for the operations of that numerous class which thrives upon the popular credulity. Human nature, in all ages of the world, has been, as it will continue to be, essentially the same; and, therefore, it may be safely predicated alike of peoples and of individuals, that, under like circumstances, they will act, to-day, or a hundred years hence, precisely as History informs us that peoples and individuals acted a thousand years ago.

A state of things now exists, in these United States, which is regarded, by many, as being without precedent in the annals of any people. A sectional majority has declared that it will clutch the reins of government, and that the minor section shall submit to its rule. Under the forms of the existing Constitution, it possesses the power to make that declaration good. The minority is alarmed, not merely for its rights, but for its very safety and existence, and begins to cast earnestly about for the means of self-protection against the coming peril. But the minority, unhappily, is not unanimous. There is, in its own bosom, a minority that is blind and deaf to all the portents of the times, and that listens only to the siren songs of Hope. We do not impugn the patriotism of the men who compose this minority, but we do question, seriously, the soundness of their judgment. Their arguments in favor of the Union are familiar to the country.—Let us see whether those arguments are new, and, also, whether they have never been confuted.

When the old thirteen States were British Colonies, they denied the abstract right of the mother country to tax them without their own consent. That right, on the other hand, was asserted by Parliament, in the strongest terms; but no attempt was made, with the exception of a trifling tax upon tea, to carry the doctrine into practical effect against the colonists. The tea tax, in itself, was not oppressive; it was not even burdensome. It involved, however, the all-important principle of the right of the colonists to regulate their own local affairs, and they felt that they could not surrender that principle without opening a door to all the tyranny that Power might choose to exercise over them. England refused to recede from her position, and prepared to assert it by force of arms. The colonists, within their several localities, elected delegates who met to consult in reference to their threatened liberties. Those delegates, like the people whom they represented, were no mere malcontents, seeking pretexts for a separation from Great Britain. They had been accustomed, all their lives, to speak of England by the endearing name of "home"; they were proud, and justly so, of their connection with the most glorious Empire on the face of the earth; they were deeply sensible, too, of the great and numerous advantages, past, present, and prospective, growing out of their union with the parent country; and, moreover, they had been taught, from their infancy, to shrink from the very idea of disloyalty to their sovereign, as a pure vileness, like the people whom they represented, were no mere malcontents, seeking pretexts for a separation from Great Britain. They had been accustomed, all their lives, to speak of England by the endearing name of "home"; they were proud, and justly so, of their connection with the most glorious Empire on the face of the earth; they were deeply sensible, too, of the great and numerous advantages, past, present, and prospective, growing out of their union with the parent country; and, moreover, they had been taught, from their infancy, to shrink from the very idea of disloyalty to their sovereign, as a pure vileness, like the people whom they represented, were no mere malcontents, seeking pretexts for a separation from Great Britain.

The Convention of Virginia met in March, 1775. We are informed by one of the biographers of Patrick Henry (A. H. Everett) that "the prevailing sentiment among the members was apparently pacific and conciliatory." The great orator, however, "had made up his mind that the time for conciliation was over, and that the controversy had reached a point where there was no other issue but an appeal to actual force. Preparation for the military defence of the colony was, of course, in this view, the only appropriate measure," and, accordingly, Henry moved a set of resolutions looking in that direction. "On this occasion," continues Everett, "as in the debate on the Stamp Act, the views of Henry were not only far in advance of the general sentiment of the country, but went beyond those of the most active patriots in the Convention. Hand, Harrison, and Pendleton, who had been members of Congress, with Robert C. Nicholas, one of the ablest and most respected citizens, resisted with all their might the passage of these resolutions. They urged, in opposition to the resolutions, that the more concili-

atory temper that had lately been professed by the King and his ministers, the utter hopelessness of a contest with Great Britain, the intimate and endearing character of the ties that had hitherto connected the colonies with the mother country, and the advantages of various kinds which had accrued to both the parties from the connection."

"It is apparent, from the arguments which they employed, that these eminent statesmen and patriots still clung with confidence to the hope of preserving the Union. Henry, replying to their arguments, and sustaining his resolutions in a speech which is given by Mr. Wirt in a report furnished by Judge Tucker, who heard it delivered."

We beg our readers, before they proceed to the perusal of the extracts which we are about to furnish from the speech to which reference has just been made, carefully to read over, a second time, the foregoing statement of the grounds upon which the resolutions of Henry were opposed in the Virginia Convention, and to institute, in their own minds, a comparison between the reasons which were assigned, in 1775, for preserving the union of the colonies with Great Britain, and the reasons assigned, in 1860, for preserving the union between the South and the North. It is scarcely necessary, we think, to call attention to the striking similarity between them. The reasons of 1860 are, in fact, nothing but the reasons of 1775, dug up from the political grave to which the eloquence of Henry consigned them, and now brought forward, with scarcely a decent change of phraseology, to figure before the people of the South as original arguments! They were thus answered, in 1775, by Patrick Henry:

"Mr. President, it is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of Hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren, till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those, who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and to provide for it."

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And, judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been, in the conduct of the British ministry, for the last ten years, to justify those hopes with which those gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the House. Let us not, I beseech you, Sir, deceive ourselves longer. Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. In vain we have indulged the fond hope of love and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free; if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending; if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon, until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must fight! I repeat it, Sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms, and to the God of hosts, is all that is left to us."

"They tell us, Sir, that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot?—Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of Nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, Sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God, who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, Sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, Sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable; and let it come! I repeat it, Sir, let it come!"

"It is in vain, Sir, to extenuate the matter.—Gentlemen may cry 'Peace, peace'; but there is no peace. * * * Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

This speech, we are told, determined the character of the proceedings of the Virginia Convention. The timid counselors who had opposed the resolutions of Henry were unable to withstand the torrent of his eloquence; and Virginia took, at once, a position that speedily led to an open rupture with England.

Patrick Henry, in that speech from which we have just been quoting, replied to, and triumphantly refuted, the arguments that are today employed by Southern men in favor of the Union between the South and North. When we are led to remember that the North has eighteen millions of people, while the South has but twelve millions, of whom one-third are slaves, and admitted that we are too weak to engage in a contest with such a powerful adversary, let us remember, also, what Patrick Henry said of the ability of three millions of colonists to cope with the armies of Great Britain, and how completely this lofty confidence of his was justified by the event. When we are told to wait until our enemies have committed "an overt act," let us retort by asking our over-cautious advisers whether Great Britain had, in 1775, committed, against her colonies, acts of a more overt character than those of which the South may now rightfully complain? England asserted, that, under the British constitution, she had the right to rule the colonies as she pleased, just as the North now asserts, that, under the Federal consti-

tution, she, having a majority of votes, has the right to rule the South at her pleasure. Our fathers were told to wait: to hope for the best; and that "a more conciliatory temper had lately been professed by the King and his ministers;" and the South, also, is now advised to wait, and to hope, and assured that the administration of Lincoln will be exceedingly conservative and conciliatory. If, in 1775, it was not safe, in view of the known and declared purposes of the English government, for the colonists to fly supinely on their backs until their enemies had bound them hand and foot, "is it, in 1860, in view of the known and declared purposes of the Black Republicans, who are about to assume the control of our government, a safe policy for us to lie upon our backs until we shall have been rendered powerless for resistance? We might go on and multiply points of similarity between the issues of 1775 and those of 1860; but we have already extended this article far beyond our original design. If any of our readers are slow to credit the declaration that "there is no new thing under the sun," they will, at least, we hope, be satisfied that the union arguments of the present day are by no means new. A careful study of our pre-revolutionary records, would bring to light a multitude of facts, which, in the present condition of affairs, would possess an almost incalculable value, when we remember that "History is Philosophy teaching by example."

The Real Danger.

The slavery question is usually regarded as the only ground of controversy between the people of the North and South. Were there, in fact, no other sources of disagreement, that question might, perhaps, be settled; and its settlement would bring peace to the whole country. But the slavery question, in truth, is not the only bone of contention between the two warring sections; it is not, really, and of itself, sufficient to have excited the angry feelings which now threaten the disruption of the Confederacy. The question of slavery is a mere instrument employed by the ambitious leaders of the North, for the purpose of enabling them to control the powers of the general government for the exclusive advantage of their section, and at the expense of the South. From the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution up to the present moment, the statesmen of the North have steadily pursued the same inveterate and traditional policy, looking to Northern ascendancy in the Union. Fishing bounties, navigation laws, restrictions upon slavery, national banks, internal improvements, high tariffs, all these were measures resorted to in furtherance of the general design, and were calculated, in their practical operation, to bring about the result desired by those who inaugurated them. In the natural course of things, and by the regular increase of population, the North would have acquired the power to overrule the South in Congress, and to elect the President; but they were impatient of results, and, that they might sooner grasp the coveted prize, they resorted to the rallying cry of anti-slavery, as a mere political stratagem, in order to acquire the support of the fanatics in their midst, and inflame the minds of their people with a sentiment of hostility against their brethren of the South. Among the various schemes of pacification which have been discussed of late, we have met with none that seems to reach what we regard as the actual root of the matter.—It seems always to be taken for granted that security to slavery is all that the South ought now to require. The North might well afford to give us the most stringent guarantees on that subject, now that they have employed it so effectually against us; but, if we are secured by fresh constitutional restrictions only in reference to slavery, the North will still be in full possession of the long coveted power to rule the South at pleasure. Of what avail to us will be the secure possession of our slaves, if the profit of their labor may be taken from us by the cunning devices of sectional legislation by the Northern majorities in Congress? There is danger enough, as we all believe, in the slavery question, for the South, within the Union; but, with a new "pacification," or "compromise," which shall settle only that isolated question, and leave all others as they now are, the South might inscribe "Lachad" upon her banners. We would scout, as an insult and a deliberate snare, any proposition for a settlement which should not confer upon the South, for all time, the power, absolutely, to prevent the passage of any law, upon any subject, to which she may be opposed. Any thing short of this delivers her over, bound, into the power of her foes.

Southern Patience.

A writer in the Memphis Argonaut has a very sensible article on this subject, in which he calls upon the farmers and mechanics of the South to make purchases only of such tradesmen as buy of Southern merchants. Among other things, he very wisely remarks that our support of Northern insurance companies goes to fatten those who heap indignities upon us; and this, too, when we have in our own midst companies that are entirely solvent and well-conducted. Can folly go further? Will not our business men of this thing, and cancel their insurances in Northern offices? Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, and other Southern cities, have companies worthy of our patronage. Let us give it to them.

Alabama Baptist State Convention all for Secession.

The Baptist State Convention of Alabama, at its recent Convention, passed a series of resolutions declaring for the secession of the Southern States, and declaring that they hold themselves "subject to the call of the proper authorities in defence of the sovereignty and independence of the State of Alabama, and in defence of her right to a sovereignty to withdraw from the Union."—Mississippi.

Col. R. W. Roberts.—We understand that this veteran, with the snows of more than sixty winters upon his locks, was the first to sign the role of "Minute Men," at Hazlehurst.—Mississippi.

For the Intelligencer.
Mr. FALCONER.—It may be regarded, I suppose, as certain, that our Legislature, now in session, will call a Convention of the people of this State. Under this supposition, it may not be considered too soon, even now, to be looking about and inquiring who would be fit and proper persons to represent this county in the Convention. All will agree, I presume, that our delegates should be men who are known to be able, prudent, sagacious, and experienced in public affairs—men whose very names will inspire a feeling of confidence in the minds of their fellow-citizens—men of character and influence, whose opinions will be likely to have weight in the Convention.

Without any disparagement of the claims of other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in this connection, I would beg leave to suggest the name of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, now Secretary of the Interior, as that of one who is eminently fitted for the position of delegate from Lafayette. His large acquaintance with the affairs of the country, and with the personal views of prominent public men of all parties, and in all portions of the country, gathered during the twelve years of his membership of the lower House of Congress, would suffice to make his services, as a member of the Convention, more valuable than those of another man, of equal ability, who lacked his peculiar knowledge, could possibly be; and when, in addition to the eminent qualification already mentioned, it is remembered that Mr. Thompson, since the 4th of March, 1857, has been a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and is fully possessed of the views of the President concerning the great questions now agitating the public mind, and thoroughly familiar with the most exact of the present administration, it would, I think, be apparent that Mr. Thompson, upon the grounds I have stated, would be as fully capable of rendering efficient service, as a member of the Convention, as any other man in Mississippi. From his position, it must be admitted that no man in America can be better prepared to comprehend the full extent of the danger now impending over the South, and to judge of the fitting remedy. It is true that he is now in a high and responsible post, in which he can do much to promote the advantage of the South; but it is also true that he has ever proved himself to be a loyal son of Mississippi; and I will not permit myself to doubt, that, upon the call of his country, in the present emergency, he will promptly and cheerfully lay aside his Federal honors, if need be, in order to take his place in the Convention. It may be, that, as a member of the Convention, the value of his services might be greater than any he could render as a member of the Cabinet. It may be, too, that he might retain his present position, and merely leave Washington for a few weeks, while the canvass was going on and the Convention sitting. I do not know that that may be, but I would like to have the people think of Mr. Thompson when they come to select their delegates to the Convention.

LAFAYETTE.

For the Intelligencer.
FRIEND FALCONER.—The Legislature now in session will provide for a Convention of the people of Mississippi at an early day, to take into consideration the duty of the State in the approaching crisis of our national affairs. It is very essential that our very best men should be sent to the Convention; men of unswerving integrity, and having the confidence of their constituents; men of ability and nerve, who are familiar with the history of the great questions which are to be discussed. If A. Barr, Esq., is the very man for the occasion, and the people of Lafayette county will consult their interests by making him one of their representatives in the Convention.

The Meeting on Saturday Last.

NOTWITHSTANDING the inclemency of the weather, there was a large attendance of citizens at the meeting on Saturday; and never before, we presume, since the first organization of our county, did such entire unanimity of sentiment prevail among our people at a public meeting. The resolutions adopted by the meeting will be found in another column. They were unanimously reported by a committee of gentlemen, who, up to the date of the recent Presidential election, had acted with the late Democratic Opposition parties, and, after the fullest opportunity had been afforded for discussion and amendment, they were unanimously adopted by the meeting, precisely as they were reported. No man had ought to say against them, or expressed a wish that they should be modified in any particular, although a free invitation was extended, to any who might dissent from the views presented in the resolutions, to participate in the discussion. No "ung-lav" was resorted to for the repression of the opinions of any who desired to be heard, but the meeting was literally a "conference" of the people, assembled for the purpose of consulting in reference to matters in which all were felt to be alike and vitally interested.

The character of the resolutions indicates the unmistakable sentiment of the meeting. Calm, firm, dignified, they breathe the cool determination of men who mean precisely what they say, and who have too much self-respect to employ the language of angry excitement. They embody what we doubt not, is the deliberate conviction of the great mass of our people, who are so far from being run-mad secessionists, as, upon the one hand, as they are from being unconditional submissionists, on the other, but who are keenly alive to the hazards of the present crisis, and are resolved to act with a wise deliberation for the protection of their imperilled rights.

Not the least pleasant and hopeful among the incidents of Saturday was the frank cordiality that marked the intercourse between those who have heretofore been widely separated by the animosities engendered in party warfare. As if by universal consent, it seemed to be understood that those partisan enmities were all to be buried in a common grave, and that "an era of good feeling" should be inaugurated. We trust that the ancient party lines are now entirely obliterated in Lafayette, and throughout the South, and not merely obliterated, but forgotten. Let there be no reference to the past, no accusations and recriminations as to the causes of, and responsibility for, the existing and unhappy State of affairs; but let our entire people, like a band of brothers who are knit together by the ties of affection, as well as of a common interest and a common danger, consult, deliberate, and act, together. There are two extremes of folly, each of which is fraught with peril. He who would rashly take counsel only of his rage, and be guided only by the blind and headlong impulses of passion, wanders as far from the path of true wisdom as does he who takes counsel only of his fears, and when his life is in jeopardy, timidly shrinks from endangering a finger for its safety. Let all agree, if possible, as to what shall be done, and then let all unite in carrying out the common determination.

Union Meetings.

We were in hopes, that, for the sake of the South, our people would now be united as one man to resist Northern aggression; and we regret to learn from various sections of our State, that such is not the case. The cry of "Union," is still heard, to distract and divide the South. Why cannot now every Southern heart throb for the South, and for the South alone? Shall we any longer cling to a Union, when every obligation entered into in the formation of that sacred compact, has been violated and set at naught by a sectional majority? Lincoln has been elected by that same majority, and by the platform upon which he has been elected, he stands pledged, to use all the powers of the Federal Government, to destroy the institution of slavery. "No more slave States" was their rallying cry during the recent canvass. How can a fraternal feeling, longer exist between the two sections when the North permits organized bands to hold public meetings to resist the laws of the Federal Government in the delivery of our fugitive slaves, and to maltreat and murder the owners of these fugitives in their attempts to reclaim them? What else but hatred can be engendered between the two sections when preachers and congregations raise money at God's holy altar, to assist in arming bands of desperate fanatics to invade the South—when John Brown raids are put on foot by leading public men, to aid abolitionists in furtherance of their diabolical schemes of furthering the irrepressible conflict, even if it has to be done by poisoning our wells and springs, burning our towns and villages and destroying our wives and little ones by the blazing light of the incendiary's torch. Agents of these abolition aid societies are now traveling through every State and county in the South, not only spreading broad-cast, their incendiary doctrines among our negroes, but likewise furnishing them with firearms, and all other means to destroy us. These human fiends, led on by the spirit of the Devil, are aiming to devastate one of the best countries on God's green earth; and yet we hear men still crying out "Union! Union!" when they well know there can be no safety for us in Lincoln's Union. Some men seem still willing for the sake of the Union, to submit to further aggression and further danger.—They seem willing to see another coil of the Northern serpent entwined around us, with his poisonous breath hissing in our face and his fangs ready to strike our vitals, before they are willing to strike the blow. As for us and our household, come weal or come woe, we now stand ready to strike till the last armed foe expires; to strike for our altars and our fires; to strike for the green graves of our sires—God and our native South.

Southern Herald, Holly Springs.

The Right Spirit Abroad.

We have never witnessed more unanimity throughout the State than at present actuates the citizens of Mississippi, in their determination to resist the rule of Black Republicanism. From every county in the State the most cheering news is received. Men who were but a few days ago in direct antagonism to each other, are now side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, in determined resistance to abolition rule and abolition aggression. In our own county, the ablest supporters of Bell and Everett—the eloquent and gallant Walter, Benton, and a host of other noble spirits—are now side by side with those with whom, but a few days ago, they were battling with all their powers.—We have conversed with numbers of our citizens in every section of our county, and we are pleased to see the same noble spirit animating every breast. From all the indications now before us we feel satisfied that Mississippi is prepared to unite her destiny with her sister States of the South, and share their fate, be it for weal or for woe. The last chain that bound her to the Union has been broken, by the election of a sectional President, hostile to the institutions of our section, and we should prepare ourselves to strike boldly for our family altars and our family hearthstones.—Southern Herald, Holly Springs.

Increase of Property in the South.

According to the recent Treasury report of the State of Georgia, the table property returned this year over the last is \$62,734,901. The increase the previous year was 70,634,762, which makes an increase in the valuation of property in that State for the last two years \$132,367,662. This is evidence that cannot be gainsaid of the growing wealth and prosperity of that great State. And yet this naked report of the Treasurer of the State gives but little idea of the real increase of wealth and progress therein. To properly estimate this, we must also take in consideration the vast increase of the population in every portion of the State; the occupation and reduction of the rich cotton lands of the South and South-west; extension of railroads; erection of depots and other public buildings; increase of shipping, and especially the addition of two new lines of steamboats, the importance of which in their bearing upon the prosperity of the State can scarcely be overrated. It is from this point of view only that we get the true dimensions of this growing empire. And yet, what is here shown by the recent reports to be true of Georgia, is equally true of every Southern State of the Confederacy: of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, the Carolinas, Virginia, and Tennessee. In many of them probably, especially in the extreme South-west, the increase has been far greater. More. What, with the increased value of property before held, the opening of new railroads, reduction of new land, and vast increase of shipping all along our extensive gulf coast, it is doubtful if history records so unexampled a career of prosperity as the Southern cotton and sugar States have the last four years run.—Mississippi.

The Feeling in Mississippi.

Throughout the length and breadth of our State there is aroused a feeling of resistance to Black Republican domination; old party lines have been done away with, and there is a spirit of unanimity among our people that bids fair to allay all petty jealousies and to bring us together as one man in demanding, of the Union, that protection of our rights which has not been accorded to us in it.

In Marshall county, the people are fully aroused. Minute Men are numerous, and new military companies are being formed. In Holly Springs, there are already a flourishing Castle of the K. G. C., and two military companies. The new military company numbers about sixty members. Its officers are, Col. C. H. Mott, Captain: Hon. Sam. Benton, 1st Lieutenant; Col. H. W. Walter, 2d Lieutenant; Hon. W. S. Featherston, 3d Lieutenant. Able Officers or a better set of men cannot be found in the world. They call themselves Jeff. Davis Rifles. A new company is being organized, to be called Home Defenders. Col. P. W. Lucas, 3d Col. Thos. A. Falconer have been suggested for Captain.

In Tippah county, at Ripley, in addition to the O'Connor Rifles, a company of Minute Men has been organized. W. L. Stricklen was chosen Captain; J. W. Falkner, 1st Lieutenant; L. F. Green, 2d Lieutenant; J. N. Scally, Ensign. We have the pleasure of knowing the majority of these gentlemen, and truer or more gallant men cannot be found. They will be in the front ranks when the hour of danger comes.

In Panola county, an enthusiastic meeting was held at Panama, on the 13th, Dr. F. Moore, Chairman, and R. H. Taylor, Secretary. Col. Harvey W. Walter, of Holly Springs, addressed the meeting in that eloquent strain for which he is noted, advocating a union of Southern men to redress their common wrongs.

In De Soto county, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Hernando on the 9th. Capt. J. R. Chalmers, and Hon. J. W. Clapp spoke, counseling some manner of resistance. A call was circulated for a meeting of the people of DeSoto and Tunica counties on the 24th.

In Coahoma county, we understand that Hon. J. L. Alcorn is out for secession. Coahoma is all right.

Lafayette county gave utterance, on Saturday last, to the sentiments of her people.—Resistance is the determination of all.

The counties named above comprise all the counties in the 1st Congressional District, excepting Tishomingo. From that county we have yet seen nothing, but we believe the gallant sons of "old Tish" are all right. They love the Union, but they love right better.

In other parts of the State, the sentiment of resistance is, if possible, more unanimous than in this District, and we do not hesitate to say that Mississippi will, without a doubt, follow her sister Southern States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, in whatever manner of resistance they may determine upon.

We make the following patriotic extract from the letter of an Alabama correspondent of the Memphis Christian Advocate:

Our Country.

The people of Alabama are excited now, but it is not an uproarious excitement; but rather the gathering together of all the high resolves and purposes of the soul, by which men intend to assert their rights and do their duty. Before this reaches your readers, the election will be past; therefore what I now propose to say cannot affect the parties pro or con. I confess I am grieved and affronted, to hear men say that the evil and peril of these days have been brought about by the "demagogues of the South." It seems to me that we might just as well blame the alluvial banks of the Mississippi for overflowing, when the winter floods lift up themselves in strength and anger to reach the sea at all hazards. We can say, to the men of North, who have not injured you at all. I am therefore astonished to hear such declarations from Methodist members and preachers, who approved heartily of the dismemberment of the Church. Is not abolitionism tenfold more malignant, both in Church and State, than it was in 1840? If the Black Republicans succeed, as they expect, to then the question that concerns the men of the South is, give up slavery or the Union. We cannot give up slavery, unless we consent to amalgamation and equality of races. What then? Contend for our rights in the Union, or our independence out of it. If this brings war, is not an open war better than raids and assassinations? And speaking of these, brings to mind the fires in Texas, and the consequences to many persons, especially Mr. Bulley. From what has appeared in the papers, he was there, as "just the man for Texas." Bishop Allen being judge. There, to do what? Preach the Gospel of peace? Nay, but as the propagandist of bloody fanaticism. After all this, I suppose our people will travel North for pleasure, for books, teachers, and other Yankee notions, and our preachers, too, stand in abolition pulpits, and be puffed in newspaper paragraphs, notwithstanding our whole church has been robbed, robbed and drubbed, by these anti-slavery saints, Bishops James and Ames, being great high priests. It is surely time we had some little self-respect. Let a few more respectable vigilant committees get a taste of Methodist preachers' blood, and our "raucous appendages" will not be so contemptible as some editors think. In other words, let a few Methodist preachers, ("our Northern brethren," as they call it in this dirty, villainous war, and it might not be amiss to have the letters S-O-U-T-H printed on our head with a branding iron. We owe it to ourselves, and our posterity, to hold all and every man, whether in Church or State, as our enemy, who, denying our equality, would sink us to the level of the slave and the heathen."

P. G. FERGUSON.

The Mississippi.

This sterling paper, invaluable to every Mississippiian who wishes to keep up with the history of his State, will be issued daily during the present call session of the Legislature. Subscription price, \$2 for the session. Subscribers immediately.